(3)(i) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, unleaded gasoline representative of commercial gasoline that will be generally available through retail outlets must be used in service accumulation. Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, this gasoline must have a minimum sulfur content of 15 ppm. Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, fuel used for evaporative emission durability demonstration must contain ethanol as required by § 86.1824–01(a)(2)(iii). Leaded gasoline must not be used in service accumulation.

(ii) Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator, the octane rating of the gasoline used must be no higher than 1.0 Retail octane number above the lowest octane rating that meets the fuel grade the manufacturer will recommend to the ultimate purchaser for the relevant production vehicles. If the manufacturer recommends a Retail octane number rather than a fuel grade, then the octane rating of the service accumulation gasoline can be no higher than 1.0 Retail octane number above the recommended Retail octane number. The service accumulation gasoline must also have a minimum sensitivity of 7.5 octane numbers, where sensitivity is defined as the Research octane number minus the Motor octane number.

(iii) The Reid Vapor Pressure of the gasoline used must be characteristic of the motor fuel used during the season in which the service accumulation takes place.

(4) The specification range of the gasoline to be used under paragraph (a) of this section must be reported in accordance with § 86.094–21(b)(3).

(b) heading and (b)(1) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1313–94.

(b)(2) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1313–98.

(b)(3) through (g) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1313–94.

[66 FR 5178, Jan. 18, 2001]

§ 86.1313–2007 Fuel specifications.

Section 86.1313–2007 includes text that specifies requirements that differ from §§ 86.1313–94 and 86.1313–2004. Where a paragraph in § 86.1313–94 or § 86.1313–2004 is identical and applicable to § 86.1313–2007, this may be indicated by specifying the corresponding paragraph and the statement ''[Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1313–94.'' or ''[Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1313–04.''.

(a) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1313–2004.

(b) heading and (b)(1) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1313–94.

(b)(2) Petroleum fuel for diesel engines meeting the specifications in Table N07–2, or substantially equivalent specifications approved by the Administrator, shall be used in exhaust emissions testing. The grade of petroleum fuel used shall be commercially designated as ''Type 2-D'' grade diesel fuel except that fuel commercially designated as ''Type 1-D'' grade diesel fuel may be substituted provided that the manufacturer has submitted evidence to the Administrator demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction that this fuel will be the predominant in-use fuel. Such evidence could include such things as copies of signed contracts from customers indicating the intent to purchase and use ''Type 1-D'' grade diesel fuel as the primary fuel for use in the engines or other evidence acceptable to the Administrator. (Note: Vehicles certified under § 86.007–11(f) must be tested using the test fuel specified in § 86.1313–2004, unless otherwise allowed by the Administrator.) Table N07–2 follows:

TABLE N07–2

Item		ASTM test method No.	Type 1–D	Type 2–D
(i) Cetane Number		D613	40–54	40–50
(ii) Cetane Index		D976	40–54	40–50
(iii) Distillation range:				
(A) IBP	°F	D86	330–390	340–400
	(°C)		(165.6–198.9)	(171.1–204.4)
(B) 10 pct. point	°F	D86	370–430	400–460
	(°C)		(187.8–221.1)	(204.4–237.8)
(C) 50 pct. point	°F	D86	410–480	470–540
	(°C)		(210.0–248.9)	(243.3–282.2)

TABLE N07–2—Continued

Item		ASTM test method No.	Type 1–D	Type 2–D
(D) 90 pct. point	°F	D86	460–520	560–630
	(°C)		(237.8–271–1)	(293.3–332.2)
(E) EP	°F	D86	500–560	610–690
	(°C)		(260.0–293.3)	(321.1–365.6)
(iv) Gravity	°API	D287	40–44	32–37
(v) Total sulfur	ppm	D2622	7–15	7–15
(vi) Hydrocarbon composition:.				
(A) Aromatics, minimum (Remainder shall be paraffins, naphthenes, and olefins).	pct.	D5186	8	27
(vii) Flashpoint, min	°F	D93	120	130
	(°C)		(48.9)	(54.4)
(viii) Viscosity	centistokes	D445	1.6–2.0	2.0–3.2

(3) Petroleum Diesel fuel for diesel engines meeting the specifications in table N07–3, or substantially equivalent specifications approved by the Administrator, shall be used in service accumulation. The grade of petroleum diesel fuel used shall be commercially designated as Type 2–D'' grade diesel fuel except that fuel commercially designated as ''Type 1–D'' grade Diesel fuel may be substituted provided that the manufacturer has submitted evidence to the Administrator demonstrating to the Administrator's satisfaction that this fuel will be the predominant in-use fuel. Such evidence could include such things as copies of signed contracts from customers indicating the intent to purchase and use ''Type 1–D'' grade diesel fuel as the primary fuel for use in the engines or other evidence acceptable to the Administrator. Table N07–03 follows:

TABLE N07–3

Item		ASTM test method No.	Type 1–D	Type 2–D
(i) Cetane Number		D613	40–56	38–58
(ii) Cetane Index		D976	min. 40	min. 40
(iii) Distillation range:				
90 pct. point	°F	D86	440–530	540–630
	(°C)		(226.7–276–7)	(293.3–332.2)
(iv) Gravity	°API	D287	39–45	30–39
(v) Total sulfur	ppm	D2622	7–15	7–15
(vi) Flashpoint, min	°F	D93	130	130
	(°C)		(54.4)	(54.4)
(vii) Viscosity	centistokes	D445	1.2–2.2	1.5–4.5

(b)(4) through (g) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.1313–94.

[66 FR 5180, Jan. 18, 2001]

§ 86.1314–94 Analytical gases.

(a) Gases for the CO and CO_2 analyzers shall be single blends of CO and CO_2. respectively, using nitrogen as the diluent.

(b) Gases for the hydrocarbon analyzer shall be:

(1) Single blends of propane using air as the diluent; and

(2) Optionally, for response factor determination, single blends of methanol using air as the diluent.

(c) Gases for the methane analyzer shall be single blends of methane using air as the diluent.

(d) Gases for the NO_X analyzer shall be single blends of NO named as NO_X with a maximum NO_2 concentration of five percent of the nominal value using nitrogen as the diluent.

(e) Fuel for FIDs and HFIDs and methane analyzers shall be a blend of 40 ±2 percent hydrogen with the balance being helium. The mixture shall